



Australian Government
Department of Social Services

National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse

Stakeholder Consultation Report

April 2021



Acknowledgement

The Department of Social Services (department) acknowledges the significant contributions of all participants involved in the consultation on the National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (National Memorial), particularly people with lived experience, their families, supporters and allies.

The department would also like to thank the members of the National Memorial Advisory Group for their ongoing commitment to the establishment of the National Memorial, and for representing the voices of people with lived experience, including those unable to engage in the consultation process.

Overview of the national consultation process

In late 2020, the department undertook a national consultation process to canvass the views of people with lived experience, their families and advocates, as well as other stakeholders on a number of core themes that will inform the design, site selection and features of the National Memorial.

Due to coronavirus-related travel restrictions, the department facilitated a public consultation via an online survey on its Engage website (www.engage.dss.gov.au) in November 2020. The department also accepted paper-based submissions of the survey until 14 December 2020.

Findings in this report reflect the feedback received from 287 responses to the survey (including 17 hardcopy surveys received by the department). Importantly, over 60 per cent of survey respondents identified themselves as people with lived experience of child sexual abuse.

How the survey results will be used

A national design competition will be held in early 2021 to determine the design of the National Memorial. Feedback from the consultation process has informed deliberation on the memorial site, the commemorative intent and the competition design brief. The competition jury, to be chaired by the Hon Peter McClellan AM QC and comprised of people with lived experience as well as eminent industry professionals, will select the National Memorial design from the submissions to the national design competition.

The Canberra National Memorials Committee (CNMC), in accordance with the *National Memorials Ordinance 1928* will approve key decisions, such as the site, commemorative intent, and design selection of the National Memorial.

Table of contents

Acknowledgement	2
Overview of the national consultation process	2
How the survey results will be used	2
1. Executive summary	4
2. Background	6
3. Consultation process	7
National Apology Reference Group	7
National Memorial Advisory Group	7
Online survey	8
4. Consultation findings	9
4.1 Support for the National Memorial	9
4.2 Commemorative intent of the National Memorial	10
4.3 Site considerations for the National Memorial	12
4.4 Features and attributes of the National Memorial	13
4.5 Educative element of the National Memorial	15
5. Feedback from people with lived experience	18
6. Views of other diverse groups	21
7. Closing comments	22
Attachment A – Survey participant demographics	23
Appendix A – National Online Survey	26
Appendix B – Survey Information Paper	42

1. Executive summary

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (Royal Commission) recommended a national memorial be commissioned by the Australian Government.

A national memorial should be commissioned by the Australian Government for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse in institutional contexts. Victims and survivors should be consulted on the memorial design and it should be located in Canberra.

- Royal Commission Recommendation 17.6

In response, the Australian Government committed \$6.66 million over four years in the 2020-21 Budget to establish the National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (National Memorial) in Canberra.

Establishing the National Memorial highlights the Government's ongoing commitment to the symbolic reparation and public recognition of people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse, and will contribute to remembrance, healing, and education of future generations.

The Department of Social Services (the department), in partnership with the National Capital Authority (NCA), is leading the establishment of the National Memorial. The NCA is a Commonwealth statutory authority that oversees the design and construction of all national memorials on National Capital land.

The survey questions focused on the four key compents of the National Memorial:

Commemorative intent	Respondents indicated the National Memorial should provide people with lived experience, their families, supporters and allies a place of remembrance, to honour all people with lived experience, acknowledge their courage and strength, and to heal. Participants also said the National Memorial should be a source of strength, courage, and offer the opportunity to reflect, learn, and support prevention efforts.
Site	Respondents stated that accessibility was the most important consideration for the National Memorial site. Proximity to public transport and its location in an open and public space were the most highly rated considerations. Participants also indicated that the site should provide a quiet/peaceful space for paying respects and be close to other major landmarks/institutions.

<p>Features</p>	<p>Respondents rated natural/landscape elements as the most important feature of the National Memorial. Participants also placed importance on visitor comfort, including protection from the weather, and an educative element, including plaques and/ or messages.</p>
<p>Educative element</p>	<p>The majority of respondents indicated that the National Memorial should play a role in raising awareness of institutional child sexual abuse, its impacts, and prevention efforts. Participants supported the development of a storyboard or a website to support ongoing community education.</p>

2. Background

The Royal Commission was established in response to allegations and incidents of child sexual abuse in institutions. It examined the history of abuse in a range of settings, including state institutions, the defence forces, educational institutions, religious groups, sporting organisations, and youth organisations.

The Royal Commission was directed to focus on systemic issues, be informed by an understanding of individual cases, and make findings and recommendations to better protect children against sexual abuse, and address the impact of abuse when it occurs.

The final report of the Royal Commission was made public on 15 December 2017. It contains a total of 409 recommendations. Recommendation 17.6 called for the establishment of a national memorial.

The Government agreed in principle to this recommendation and sought stakeholders' views on the recommendation during the consultation process for the National Apology for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (National Apology).

3. Consultation process

National Apology Reference Group

In the lead up to the National Apology, a National Apology Reference Group (Reference Group) was established. The Reference Group conducted 58 consultation sessions across all Australian states and territories, including some regional areas, and received more than 360 online responses. The key focus of this work was to provide advice to the Government to ensure the preparation and delivery of the National Apology reflected survivors' experiences and wishes for the occasion. The Reference Group advised on a range of recommendations, including the National Memorial.

Key findings from the Reference Group consultations included general support for:

- a national memorial in Canberra
- an enduring memorial, to reflect the life-long journey of survivors, such as incorporating gardens or some form of moving sculpture
- an educative tool to raise awareness of the issues and impacts of child sexual abuse.

National Memorial Advisory Group

Building on the work of the National Apology Reference Group, a National Memorial Advisory Group was appointed by the Minister for Families and Social Services, Senator the Hon Anne Ruston, in October 2020. The National Memorial Advisory Group comprises members with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse and other relevant experts to advise on the establishment of the National Memorial. The role of the National Memorial Advisory Group is to represent people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse, their families and advocates, to:

- develop and agree the purpose and themes (memorial intent) of the National Memorial
- endorse a preferred site for the National Memorial
- provide representation as members of the selection panel for the national design competition
- oversee key stages of the National Memorial's development to ensure the design concept is consistent with the original intent, and
- advise on the National Memorial dedication ceremony and invitees.

The work of the National Memorial Advisory Group has been informed by the results of the online survey.

Online survey

The department conducted an online survey to give all Australians a chance to provide input on the scope of the new National Memorial.

On 2 November 2020, Minister Ruston, invited people with lived experience, their families, advocacy groups and other interested community members to take part anonymously in the National Memorial survey. Minister Ruston's media release is available [here](#).

The department conducted the national online survey through the DSS Engage platform. The department developed the survey in consultation with the National Memorial Advisory Group to ensure questions were appropriate and trauma-informed.

As part of the engagement strategy, information about the survey, which was also developed in consultation with the National Memorial Advisory Group and representatives from the states and territories, was distributed via email to a comprehensive list of around 500 stakeholders. Hard copies of the survey and the information paper were also sent to Redress, and Find and Connect support services for distribution to their stakeholders.

The survey, which opened on 2 November 2020 and closed on 30 November 2020, was open to all members of the community. The survey consisted of a range of multiple-choice questions, some of which included free text fields for further input, and open-ended questions seeking additional information. A copy of the survey is at **Appendix A**.

The department also developed an information paper with relevant background information to help participants complete the survey. A copy of the information paper is at **Appendix B**.

Key stakeholders including Redress, Find and Connect support services, and representative organisations, state and territory government agencies and peak bodies assisted the department to distribute and promote the survey to maximise engagement, particularly among people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse.

Survey questions focused on four key components of the National Memorial, commemorative intent, site, features and an educative element.

The department received over 287 responses to the survey¹. A summary of de-identified survey participant demographics is at **Attachment A**.

The department acknowledges the significant considered written comments received from anonymous survey participants. Extracts from some of these comments have been incorporated into this document with edits to decrease the ability of being attributed to an individual.

¹ As the survey was anonymous, some participants may have submitted more than one survey response. Duplicate responses were removed from the final data.

4. Consultation findings

The National Memorial will mean different things to different people. Nevertheless, a number of consistent themes emerged during the consultation process. The most common reasons participants believed the construction of the National Memorial is important were:

- To honour and recognise all people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse and pay respect to their courage and resilience.
- To acknowledge the history of institutional child sexual abuse in Australia, which has had long-term impacts on people with lived experience, and contribute to individual and community healing.
- To raise awareness of this issue in the community.
- To serve as a constant reminder to remain ever vigilant and learn from the past, to help prevent this form of abuse from happening in the future.

4.1 Support for the National Memorial

The large majority of survey responses indicated support for the establishment of a National Memorial for people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse.

Would you support a National Memorial for people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse?

	Number of responses (from a total of 287 responses)
Yes	246
No	10
Unsure	26
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	5

“...a national memorial provides formal and lasting acknowledgement of the failures to protect children...it communicates that we believe survivors...”

- *Survey Participant*

4.2 Commemorative intent of the National Memorial

The survey asked questions about the National Memorial's meaning and purpose, seeking participants' views on the values the National Memorial should reflect and the feelings it should evoke.

An overwhelming majority of survey responses (over 80 per cent) indicated the National Memorial would be a way to honour all people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse. A significant majority of participants also believed the National Memorial would symbolise healing (69 per cent of responses), and strength and resilience (67 per cent of responses).

What would the National Memorial mean or symbolise to you?

Percentage of total responses (participants could select more than one option)

Honour all victims and survivors	82%
Healing	69%
Strength / Resilience	67%
Courage	63%
Remembrance	62%
Prevention	60%
Reflection	59%
Grief / Loss	57%
Support	56%
Something else	15%
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	1%

More than 75 per cent of responses indicated that, for the broader community, the National Memorial should play a role in raising awareness, acknowledging and reflecting on the national significance of this issue, and honouring and recognising people with lived experience.

What meaning and purpose do you believe the National Memorial should have for the Australian community, including people who have not experienced institutional child sexual abuse?

	Percentage of total responses (participants could select more than one option)
Raise community awareness	78%
Acknowledge and reflect on national significance	77%
Honour and recognise victims and survivors	75%
Respect for victims and survivors	69%
Learning and education (prevention)	65%
Remember those no longer living	58%
Reflection	55%
Symbolic reparation	46%
Commemoration	38%
Something else	10%
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	1%

A number of survey responses indicated that community recognition plays an important role in the healing and recovery of some people with lived experience. Several survey participants also emphasised the importance of community awareness and education about historical institutional child sexual abuse and its impacts to support the prevention of this abuse.

“...to acknowledge the scope of the abuse and the effect on individuals, families and communities from a national perspective...so that the community may be more vigilant in the future...”

- *Survey Participant*

“...many...did not engage with the Royal Commission and a symbol to recognise their suffering may be an important message of community spirit, care and validation of the trauma they experienced...”

- *Survey Participant*

4.3 Site considerations for the National Memorial

The National Memorial will be located in Canberra, as recommended by the Royal Commission. The survey asked questions about the importance of a range of considerations, including accessibility and proximity to public transport.

The majority of survey participants indicated they would visit the National Memorial. For participants who indicated they would not, the main reasons given were the distance and cost to travel to Canberra.

Would you visit the National Memorial in Canberra?

	Number of responses (from a total of 287 responses)
Yes	213
No	24
Unsure	41
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	9

The top ranked site considerations were proximity to public transport, an open and public location, and a sense of quiet/peacefulness for paying respects.

What National Memorial site considerations are important to you?

	Percentage of total responses (participants could select more than one option)
Close to public transport	59%
Open and public location	57%
Quiet/peaceful for paying respects	52%
Close to major landmarks/institutions	43%
Sense of openness	35%
Sense of privacy	26%
Private/secluded location for quiet reflection	24%
Distant from landmarks/institutions	14%
Size	14%
Something else	7%
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	5%

During previous consultations, the department was advised by people with lived experience, that the visibility of religious and other relevant institutions from the National Memorial may be re-traumatising to some people visiting the site. This advice was included in the information paper that accompanied the survey (see **Appendix B**).

“...to create something which is open and invites the public to learn about abuse whilst also being trauma-informed for people with lived experience...”

- *Survey Participant*

4.4 Features and attributes of the National Memorial

Functional elements are practical and useful components, which influence how visitors access and engage with the National Memorial, including whether the site could host gatherings and/or events. The survey asked questions about what features and attributes would be most important to visitors of the National Memorial.

The majority of survey responses indicated that natural/landscape elements, plaques and messages, and an educative element are the most important attributes of a National Memorial.

What key attributes of the National Memorial are important to you?

Percentage of total responses (participants could select more than one option)

Natural/landscape elements	67%
Plaques and messages	57%
Educative element	48%
Feature lighting	44%
Three dimensional sculpture	40%
Artwork	39%
Moving element	30%
Interactive element	27%
Soundscape elements	22%
Something else	14%
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	3%

Respondents to the survey ranked seating as an important feature of the National Memorial, as well as a contemplative/reflective space, and shelter and protection from the weather. A number of responses also identified accessibility as an important consideration.

When thinking about what you might do when you visit the National Memorial, which of the following are important to you?

	Percentage of total responses (participants could select more than one option)
Seating	76%
Contemplative/reflective space	72%
Shelter/weather protection	68%
Walkway/path	63%
Ramps	59%
Paved area	50%
Lighting	48%
Accessibility features	47%
Small gathering space	33%
Large gathering space	31%
Walls or fences	14%
Something else	10%
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	3%

Additionally, some survey responses included consideration of visitor engagement with the National Memorial, for example, by inviting visitors to leave a temporary or permanent mark at the site.

“...a place for people to leave their mark...be heard...”

- *Survey Participant*

A number of survey participants emphasised the importance of being able to leave the National Memorial site easily, and emotional and physical safety in the design. Survey participants also discussed cultural safety, particularly in relation to Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

“...place that is psychologically safe, soothing, calm, quiet...it needs an ease with getting in and out...”

- *Survey Participant*

“...ensure connection to Country for First Nationals People...include Elders and community into the consultation process...”

- *Survey Participant*

4.5 Educative element of the National Memorial

Key stakeholders have emphasised the importance of an educative element to the National Memorial to raise awareness of institutional child sexual abuse, its impacts, and prevention efforts. The survey asked questions about what form the educative element could take, for example a storyboard or website.

As part of its advice on the National Apology, the Reference Group recommended that Government undertake further consultation on the form and scope of the educative element to complement the National Memorial. The survey asked questions about the importance of awareness raising and education regarding the National Memorial and its history.

An overwhelming majority of participants (91 per cent of responses) ranked awareness raising as very important.

How important is awareness raising to you?

	Number of responses (from a total of 287 responses)
Very important	260
Somewhat important	15
Don't mind	5
Somewhat unimportant	0
Very unimportant	3
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	4

The most highly rated ways to raise awareness about institutional child sexual abuse were a storyboard/wall, a website and a plaque.

How could the National Memorial raise awareness about institutional child sexual abuse?

	Percentage of total responses (participants could select more than one option)
A storyboard or wall containing images, symbols, and words	73%
A National Memorial Website	71%
A plaque containing written information	63%
Something else	16%
Education is not an important component of the National Memorial	10%
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	1%

Some survey responses suggested other initiatives to support awareness raising efforts, such as an annual day of remembrance at the site and school tours.

When asked further questions about the content of a website, participants suggested that, in addition to the history of institutional child sexual abuse, the purpose of the memorial, and stories of those with lived experience, there be a virtual walkthrough of the memorial for those who cannot attend the memorial in person.

If a National Memorial website was developed, what content would you like to see on it?

	Percentage of total responses (participants could select more than one option)
Scale and history of institutional child sexual abuse	82%
Purpose of the National Memorial	76%
Voices of people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse	77%
Links to support services	73%
History and work of the Royal Commission	69%
Voices of advocates and campaigners against institutional child sexual abuse	59%
Links to other relevant websites, e.g. the National Centre for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse	55%
Investigative journalism and public interest documentaries	55%
Links to the Royal Commission official website	51%
Video excerpts from the Royal Commission public hearings	50%
Information on the government/sector response to the Royal Commission	46%
Process to design and construct the National Memorial	38%
Something else	10%
Prefer not to say or left unanswered	2%

“Many people cannot visit Canberra and a website will allow a place where they can see images [of the National Memorial]”

- *Survey Participant*

Participants requested the website be trauma-informed, focused on resilience, and healing. Preferences were for the website to include links to Redress Support Services and other relevant support services and organisations.

The raising of awareness via the ongoing education in schools also received support from many survey participants. This included age-appropriate education programs about sexual abuse, and how to recognise and report it.

“...to be reminded that this is not just an issue in the past but that [it] still happens...”

- Survey Participant

5. Feedback from people with lived experience

The department would like to thank the many people with lived experience of child sexual abuse who provided considered responses and comments as part of the consultation process. Of the 287 responses to the survey, 177 responses were submitted by people with lived experience.

Of the responses received from people with lived experience, 85 per cent supported the establishment of the National Memorial. Survey responses indicated that the majority of people with lived experience were more likely to visit the National Memorial (80 per cent) than people without lived experience. When asked about what a National Memorial would symbolise, people with lived experience ranked honouring people with lived experience, healing and strength/resilience as most important to them.

What would the National Memorial symbolise to you?	Total responses	Lived experience	No lived experience
Honour/recognise	234	147	87
Healing	198	120	78
Strength	191	118	73
Courage	181	115	66
Remembrance	178	115	63
Prevention	171	117	54
Reflection	170	109	61
Grief/Loss	165	111	54
Support	162	100	62

“...it is important so no one ever forgets what happened...never to repeat the past...”

- *Survey Participant*

Those with lived experience ranked the importance of prevention as one of the key messages the National Memorial would need to convey. Educating and protecting future generations was identified as a key feature of the memorial’s intent.

Further key differences in responses emerged during the consultation on site considerations. Those with lived experience ranked an open and public location, close to major landmarks and a sense of openness as important considerations when choosing a site. Those with no lived experience ranked a quiet and peaceful location as a key consideration for the National Memorial.

Site considerations	Total responses	Lived experience	No lived experience
Close to public transport	168	102	66
Open and public location	163	108	55
Quiet/peaceful for paying respects	150	88	62
Close to major landmarks/institutions	123	89	34
Sense of openness	100	72	28
Sense of privacy	76	54	22
Private/secluded location for quiet reflection	68	48	20
At a distance from landmarks/institutions	41	27	14
Size	40	34	6

The need for appropriate lighting ranked higher amongst survey respondents with lived experience. Many wanted to ensure the National Memorial was a safe place with no dark corners.

When asked about the attributes of the memorial there was consistency from both those with lived experience and those without that the memorial should contain natural landscape elements such as rocks, trees and shrubs. Looking at the desired features of the memorial, there was consistency to the responses from those with lived experience and those without, with seating and a contemplative space equally important for both groups of responders. All responses indicated that awareness raising is an important aspect of the memorial.

When asked about the potential content for an associated website, those with lived experience indicated that background information on the scale and history of institutional child sexual abuse was most important, along with other features such as links to support services and voices of those with lived experience.

Elements to be included on a website	Total Responses	Lived experience	No lived experience
Scale and history of institutional child sexual abuse	235	149	86
Voices of people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse	222	132	90
Purpose of the National Memorial	218	131	87
Links to support services	208	118	90
History and work of the Royal Commission	198	128	70
Voices of advocates and campaigners	169	102	67
Investigative journalism and public interest documentaries	157	109	48
Links to other relevant sites	157	95	62
Links to the Royal Commission website	147	94	53
Video excerpts from the Royal Commission public hearings	143	97	46
Information of the government /sector responses	131	82	49
Process to design and construction	110	75	35

“A website of a visual walk through with narrative of the memorial...”

- *Survey Participant*

“Links to support and further educative information, could be available via a website”

- *Survey Participant*

6. Views of other diverse groups

People with disability

Approximately 30 per cent of survey responses were from people who identified as having disability. Of these, 89 per cent were people with lived experience.

The majority supported the establishment of a Memorial (85 per cent) with the key purpose of honouring and respecting people with lived experience, and acknowledging their courage. Reflection and remembrance were also considered important.

Raising awareness was a key function of the Memorial, with the majority seeking the inclusion of a storyboard or wall containing images, symbols and words, or plaques and messages.

A contemplative/reflection space and visitor comfort, such as seating and shelter, were also considered important.

Culturally and linguistically diverse representation

Approximately 20 per cent of survey responses were from people who identified as being from a culturally and linguistically diverse background. Of these, 50 per cent were people with lived experience.

The majority supported the establishment of a Memorial (86 per cent) with the key purpose of honouring and recognising people with lived experience. The Memorial would also symbolise strength, resilience and healing.

Raising awareness was a key function of the Memorial, with the majority seeking the inclusion of a storyboard or wall containing images, symbols and words.

The inclusion of natural/landscape elements, plaques and messages, and visitor comfort, such as seating and shelter were also considered important.

Indigenous representation

Approximately nine per cent of survey responses were from people who identified as Indigenous. Of these, 72 per cent were people with lived experience.

The majority supported the establishment of a Memorial (92 per cent) with the key purpose of honouring people with lived experience and acknowledging their strength and resilience.

Raising awareness was a key function of the Memorial, with the majority seeking a website.

The inclusion of plaques and messages and natural elements were considered important, as was visitor comfort such as seating and shelter.

7. Closing comments

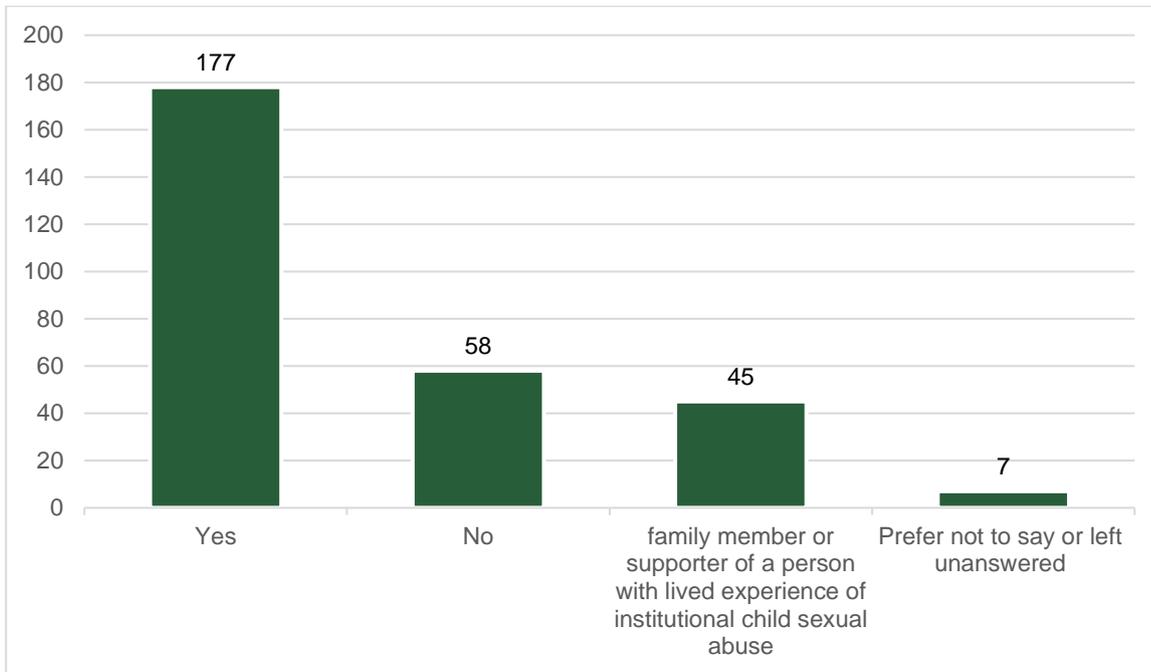
The consultation feedback in this report has informed the development of the design brief for the National Memorial, which sets out the criteria for the national design competition. This report will be made available to design teams wishing to submit a design to the competition. The competition jury, comprised of people with lived experience, subject matter experts and technical specialists, will select the final design from the pool of submissions to the design competition.

Further information about the National Memorial is available on the department's website at [National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse | Department of Social Services, Australian Government \(dss.gov.au\)](#).

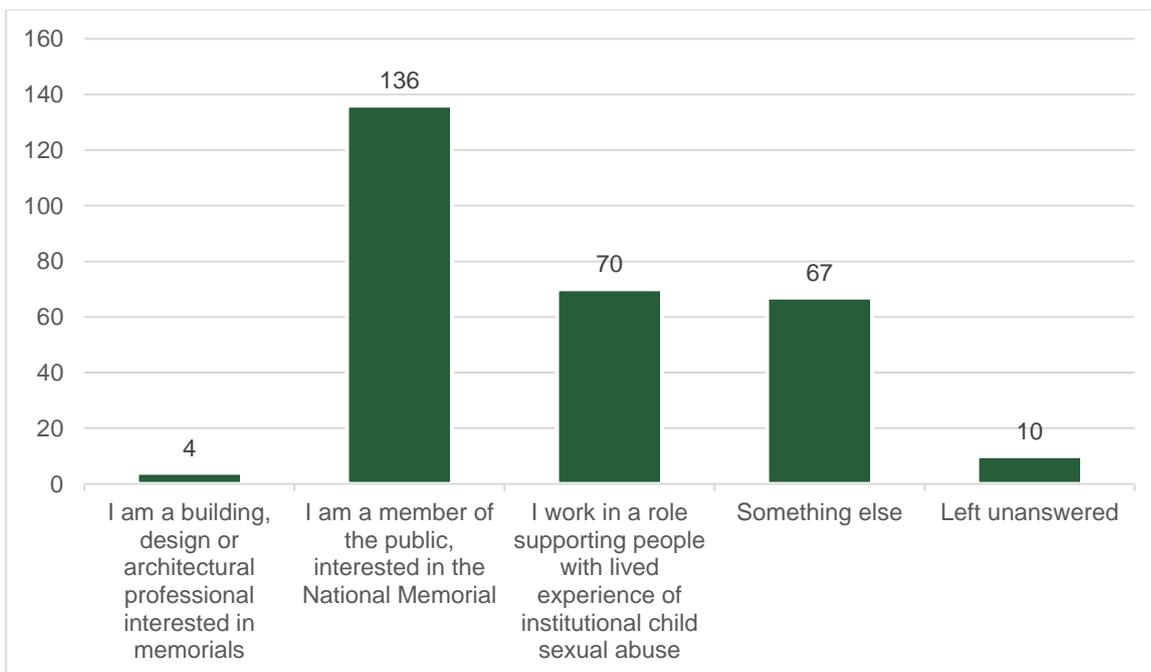
Attachment A – Survey participant demographics

The department received over 280 responses to the survey.² Over 60 per cent of responses received were from people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse.

Percentage of responses by lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse



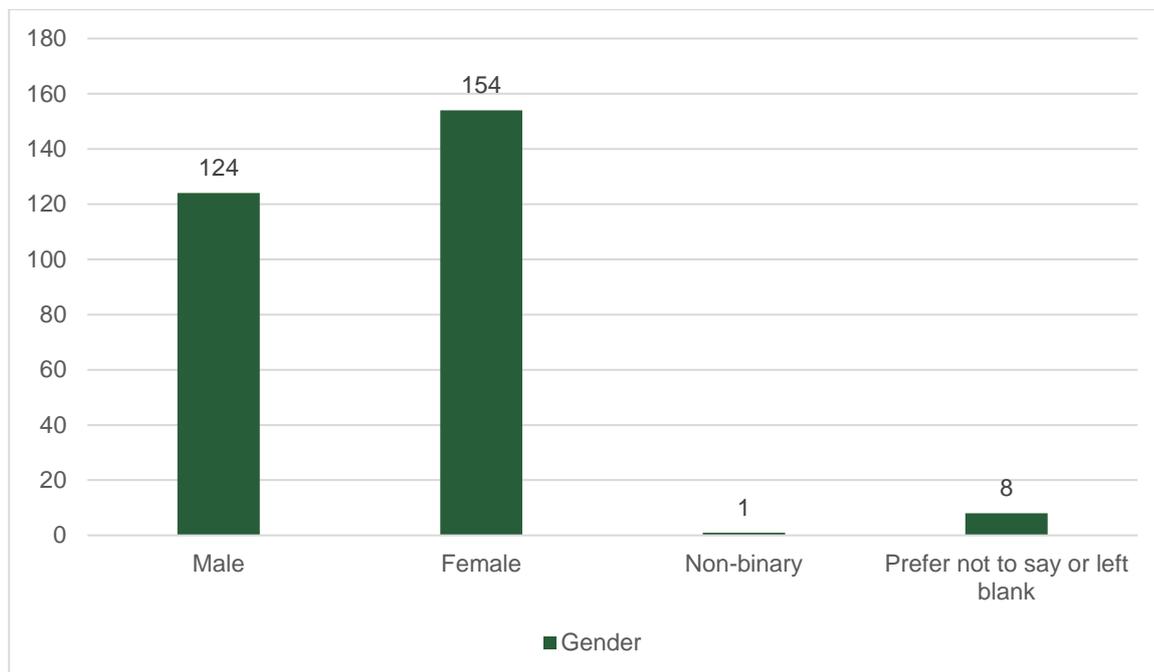
Number of responses by interest in the National Memorial



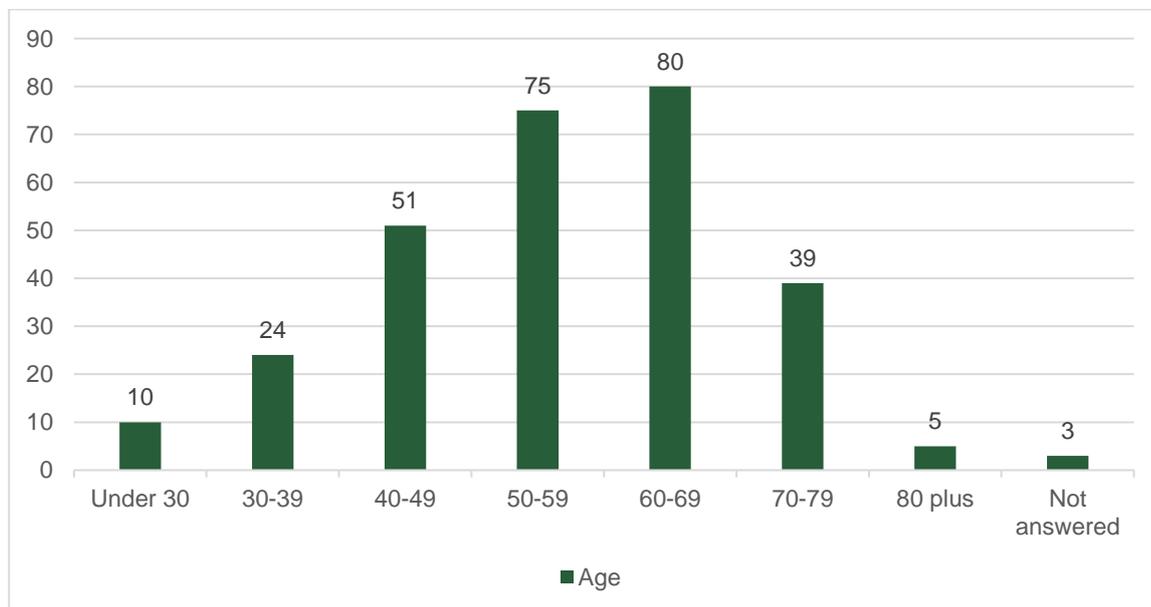
² As the survey was anonymous, some individuals may have responded more than once to the survey.

Number of responses by gender

There were more responses from people who identified as female than male (53 per cent compared to 44 per cent, respectively).

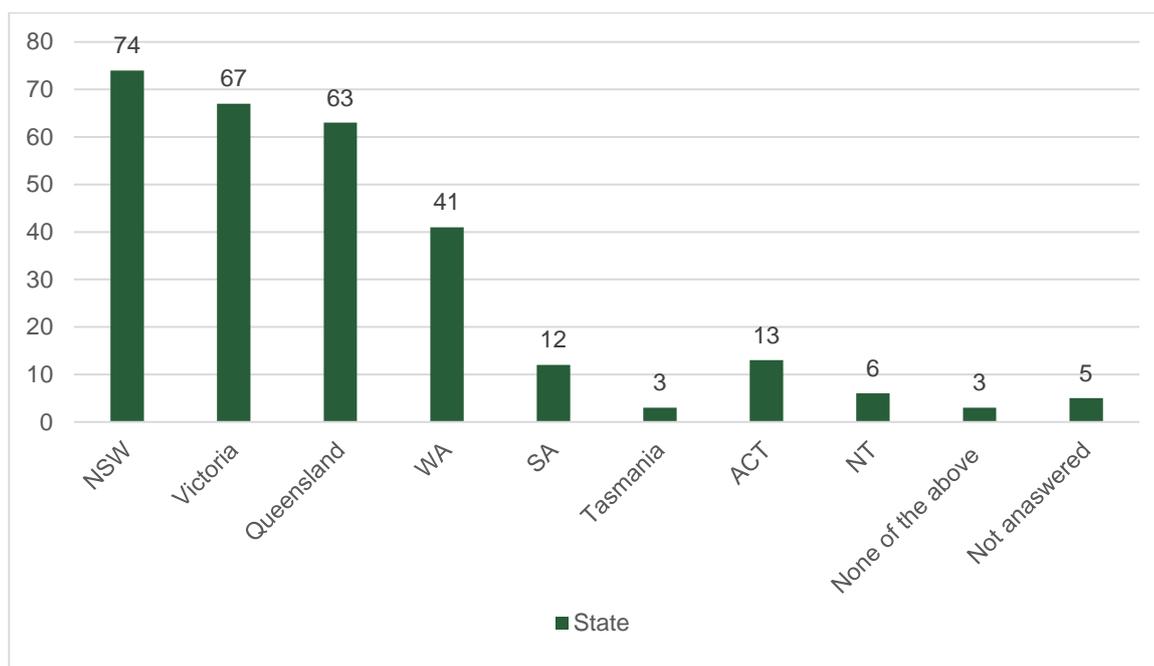


Number of responses by age range



The most common age range was 50 to 69 years. There were only 10 responses from people under the age of 30 years.

Number of responses by location



The majority of responses were from people located in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

Approximately half of all responses were by people from metropolitan areas (47 per cent) closely followed by people from regional areas (37 per cent of responses). A small percentage of responses were by people from rural areas (12 per cent) and remote areas (two per cent).

Indigenous representation

Nine per cent of survey responses were from people who identified as Indigenous.

Cultural and linguistic diversity

People who identified as being from a culturally and linguistically diverse background made up 20 per cent of survey responses, and 30 per cent of responses were from people who indicated they speak a language other than English at home.

Disability

Approximately 30 per cent of survey responses were from people who identified as having disability.

Appendix A – National Online Survey



Australian Government
Department of Social Services

National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse National Online Survey

Survey Opening and Closing Dates

The Department of Social Services (department) is seeking your views on the purpose and key attributes of the National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (National Memorial) via a national survey.

Your responses will inform the scope of a national competition to be held in early 2021 to determine the National Memorial design.

The department has developed an Information Paper, which includes relevant background information to help you complete the survey. The Information Paper is available at www.engage.dss.gov.au.

The survey opened at **9:00am on Monday 2 November 2020** and closes at **11:59pm AEDT on Monday 30 November 2020**.

The survey is anonymous and open to anyone to complete. People with lived experience of institutional and other forms of child sexual abuse are particularly encouraged to participate to ensure their views and needs are considered in the development and implementation of the National Memorial.

About the Survey

On 6 October 2020, the Australian Government committed funding towards the establishment of the National Memorial in Canberra.

The National Memorial was a key recommendation (17.6) of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (Royal Commission).

In the lead up to the National Apology to Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (National Apology), the National Apology Reference Group (Reference Group) consulted stakeholders on the Royal Commission's recommendation.

Following these consultations, the Reference Group advised the Government to 'establish a national memorial for victims and survivors which is both educative in nature but also offers a place of support and reflection for survivors'. The Reference Group also recommended that 'a further process should be undertaken to settle the design and location of the national memorial, in consultation with survivors.'

In delivering the National Apology on 22 October 2018, Prime Minister of Australia, the Hon Scott Morrison MP, honoured the courage and strength of those with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse, and committed to establishing 'a place of truth and commemoration, to raise awareness and understanding of the impacts of child sexual abuse.'

This survey forms an important part of the Government's commitment to establishing a national memorial that reflects the views and needs of people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse.

Following input from stakeholders including responses to this survey, a national design competition will be held in early 2021 to determine the National Memorial design. The competition will seek proposals from relevant professionals that meet the design requirements, including the intent, site, and features of the National Memorial. A mixed panel, including people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse and industry experts, will select the preferred design.

Please note: the department and the National Capital Authority are aware that religious institutions should not be visible from the National Memorial, and this will be an important consideration when selecting the preferred site.

What to expect

Child sexual abuse can be a difficult topic to discuss. This survey has been sensitively designed for all people to have their say on the establishment of the National Memorial. This survey is anonymous and all of the questions are optional.

The survey will ask your views on things like the National Memorial's purpose and key attributes. You will not be asked to share your personal experiences. You will be asked if you have lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse to ensure the voices of people with lived experience are key in the development and implementation of the National Memorial.

The department is unable to provide survey participants with individual feedback to their responses due to the anonymous nature of the survey. To stay informed on the progress of the National Memorial, please visit www.dss.gov.au.

The survey will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. If you need to take a break at any time while completing the survey, you can save your responses and return to it at another time. You may also opt out of the survey at any time and skip any questions you do not wish to answer.

If you need emotional support at any time please contact:

- In an emergency call Triple Zero (000)
- [Lifeline](http://www.lifeline.org.au) – visit [www.lifeline.org.au/](http://www.lifeline.org.au) or call 13 11 14
- [Beyond Blue](http://www.beyondblue.org.au) – visit [www.beyondblue.org.au/](http://www.beyondblue.org.au) or call 1300 224 636
- [Mensline](https://mensline.org.au) – visit [https://mensline.org.au/](https://mensline.org.au) or call 1300 789 978
- [Suicide Call Back Service](http://www.suicidecallbackservice.org.au) – visit [www.suicidecallbackservice.org.au/](http://www.suicidecallbackservice.org.au) or 1300 659 467
- [1800 RESPECT](http://www.1800respect.org.au) – visit [www.1800respect.org.au/](http://www.1800respect.org.au) or call 1800 737 732

If you need support from a Redress or Find and Connect service provider, you can reach them via the following links:

- [Redress](http://www.nationalredress.gov.au) – [www.nationalredress.gov.au/](http://www.nationalredress.gov.au)
- [Find and Connect](http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/contact/) - www.findandconnect.gov.au/contact/

Privacy Statement

The survey is anonymous and all of the questions are optional. Your responses will be treated in confidence and in accordance with the department's [Privacy Policy](#). The survey will not ask for your name or the name of any organisations you are associated with. The survey will ask questions about your age and location to help understand what is important to different groups of people. The department will analyse the survey results and use the anonymous data to inform the establishment of the National Memorial.

Contact Us

The department will provide further updates in relation to the National Memorial at www.dss.gov.au.

For more information about the Royal Commission, visit www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/.

For any other enquires, please email RCMemorial@dss.gov.au.

Section A – Your interest in the National Memorial

Thank you for your interest in this survey. Please remember all questions are optional. You can skip a question by pressing the 'next' button at the bottom of the page or selecting the 'prefer not to say' option.

For more information, see Part One of the Information Paper.

Honouring the voices of people with lived experience is an important part of establishing the National Memorial.	
A.1 Do you identify as someone with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse? (single response)	
Yes	
No	
Family member or supporter of a person with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse	
Prefer not to say	

A.2 Which of the following primarily describes your current interest in the National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse? (single response)	
I am a member of the public, interested in the National Memorial	
I work in a role supporting people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse	
I am a building, design or architectural professional interested in memorials	
I am affiliated with other national memorials in Canberra	
Something else [response here]	

A.3 Would you support a National Memorial for people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse? (single response)	
Yes	
No	
Unsure	
Prefer not to say	

A.4 Why do you think a National Memorial is important?

[100 word limit]

(open ended)

Response here

Section B National Memorial Intent

For more information, see Part Two of the Information Paper.

B.1 What would the National Memorial mean or symbolise to you? Please select all that apply.	
Strength/resilience	
Support	
Honour/recognise all people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse	
Grief/loss	
Reflection	
Healing	
Courage	
Remembrance	
Prevention	
Prefer not to say	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	

B.2 What meaning and purpose do you believe the National Memorial should have for the Australian community, including people who have not experienced institutional child sexual abuse? Please select all that apply.	
Acknowledge and reflect on this nationally significant issue	
Honour and recognise all people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse	
Learning and education	
Raise community awareness	
Remember those no longer living	
Show respect for those with lived experience	
Symbolic reparation	
Reflection	
Commemoration	
Prefer not to say	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	

Section C National Memorial Site

For more information, see Part Two of the Information Paper.

C.1a Would you visit the National Memorial in Canberra? (single response)	
Yes	
No	
Unsure	
C.1b If no or unsure, what would you like the department to know about your answer? [100 word limit] (open ended)	
Response here	

C.2 What National Memorial site considerations are important to you? Please select all that apply.	
Close to major landmarks or institutions	
At a distance from landmarks or institutions	
Close to public transport/accessible	
An open and public location	
A private or secluded location for quiet reflection	
A quiet/peaceful location for paying respects	
Sense of privacy	
Sense of openness	
Size [please specify]	
Prefer not to say	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	

C.3 What else should the department consider when choosing a site? For example, one of the Government's considerations when determining a suitable site for the National Memorial is ensuring that no religious institutions are visible from the site.

[100 word limit]

(open ended)

Response here

Section D National Memorial Key Attributes

For more information, see Part Two of the Information Paper.

D.1 What key attributes of the National Memorial are important to you? Please select all that apply.	
Moving element	
Incorporate plaques and messages	
Feature lighting	
Interactive element	
Natural/landscape elements (for example, rocks, pebbles, trees and shrubs)	
Soundscape elements	
Three-dimensional sculpture	
Artwork	
Educative element (more information at Section E)	
Prefer not to say	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	

D.2 When thinking about what you might do when you visit the National Memorial, which of the following are important to you? Please select all that apply.	
Paved area	
Ramps	
Seating	
Shelter/weather protection	
Walkway or path	
Walls or fences	
Lighting	
Contemplative/reflection space	
Small gathering space	
Large gathering space	
Accessibility features (for example braille and voice recordings)	
Prefer not to say	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	

Something else - [response here]

D.3 What else should the department consider about the practical elements of the National Memorial? For example, accessibility and other amenities.

[100 word limit]

(open ended)

Response here

Section E National Memorial Educative Element

For more information, see Part Two of the Information Paper.

The Reference Group advised the Government that the National Memorial should raise awareness of the issues and impacts of institutional child sexual abuse.

E.1 How important is awareness raising to you? (single response)	
Very important	
Somewhat important	
Don't mind	
Somewhat unimportant	
Very unimportant	
Prefer not to say	

E.2 How could the National Memorial raise awareness about institutional child sexual abuse? Please select all that apply.	
A plaque containing written information	
A National Memorial website	
A storyboard or wall containing images, symbols, and words	
Education is not an important component of the National Memorial	
Prefer not to say	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	

E.3 If a National Memorial website was developed, what content would you like to see on it? Please select all that apply.	
Purpose of the National Memorial	
Process to design and construct the National Memorial	
History and work of the Royal Commission	
Video excerpts from the Royal Commission public hearings	
Scale and history of institutional child sexual abuse	
Voices of people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse	
Voices of advocates and campaigners against institutional child sexual abuse	
Investigative journalism and public interest documentaries	
Information on the government/sector response to the Royal Commission	
Links to support services	
Links to the Royal Commission official website	
Links to other relevant websites, e.g. the National Centre for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse	
Prefer not to say	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	
Something else - [response here]	

<p>E.4 What else should the department consider about awareness raising? [100 word limit] (open ended)</p>
<p>Response here</p>

Section F Demographics

Almost done – just a few more questions to help us sort the data to understand what is important to different groups of people. Remember all of the survey questions are anonymous and optional.

F.1. What gender do you identify with? (single response)	
Male	
Female	
Non-binary	
Other	
Prefer not to say	

F.2. Which of the following age ranges do you fall into? (single response)	
Under 18	
18-24	
25-29	
30-34	
35-39	
40-44	
45-49	
50-54	
55-59	
60-64	
65-69	
70-74	
75-79	
80+	

F.3. Do you currently live in Australia? (single response)	
Yes	
No	

ASK IF LIVE IN AUSTRALIA	
F.4. In which state or territory do you currently live? (single response)	
NSW	
Vic.	
Qld.	
WA	
SA	
Tas.	
ACT	
NT	
None of the above	

F.5. Which of the following best describes where you live? (single response)	
Metropolitan state capital	
Regional area	
Rural area	
Remote area	
Other	

F.6. Do you mainly speak a language other than English at home? (single response)	
Yes	
No	

F.7. Do you identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander? (single response)	
Yes, Aboriginal	
Yes, Torres Strait Islander	
Yes, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	
No, not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	
Prefer not to say	

F.8. Do you identify as having a disability? (single response)	
Yes	
No	
Prefer not to say	

F.9. Do you identify as having a culturally and linguistically diverse background? (single response)	
Yes	
No	
Prefer not to say	

<p>F.10. Is there anything else you would like to say about the design of the National Memorial? If so, please feel free to leave your comments in the space below. [250 word limit]</p>
<p>[Response here]</p>

You have completed the survey. Thank you for taking the time to participate. Your feedback is greatly appreciated and will be considered in the development of the National Memorial.

If you have any questions or feedback about this survey, please contact the department via RCMemorial@dss.gov.au.

If you need emotional support at any time please contact:

In an emergency call Triple Zero (000)

[Lifeline](http://www.lifeline.org.au/) – visit www.lifeline.org.au/ or call 13 11 14

[Beyond Blue](http://www.beyondblue.org.au/) – visit www.beyondblue.org.au/ or call 1300 224 636

[Mensline](https://mensline.org.au/) – visit <https://mensline.org.au/> or call 1300 789 978

[Suicide Call Back Service](http://www.suicidecallbackservice.org.au/) – www.suicidecallbackservice.org.au/ or call 1300 659 467

[1800 RESPECT](http://www.1800respect.org.au/) – visit www.1800respect.org.au/ or call 1800 737 732

If you need support from a Redress or Find and Connect service provider, you can reach them via the following links:

[Redress](http://www.nationalredress.gov.au/) – www.nationalredress.gov.au/

[Find and Connect](http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/contact/) - www.findandconnect.gov.au/contact/



Appendix B – Survey Information Paper

National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse

Information Paper

Content Warning:

This information paper and associated survey are about institutional child sexual abuse. The documents may contain themes, information and questions that people, particularly those with lived experience of child sexual abuse, may find confronting and distressing. If you need support at any time please contact:

In an emergency call Triple Zero (000)

- [Lifeline](http://www.lifeline.org.au/) – visit www.lifeline.org.au/ or call 13 11 14
- [Beyond Blue](http://www.beyondblue.org.au/) – visit www.beyondblue.org.au/ or call 1300 224 636
- [Mensline](https://mensline.org.au/) – visit <https://mensline.org.au/> or call 1300 789 978
- [Suicide Call Back Service](http://www.suicidecallbackservice.org.au/) – visit www.suicidecallbackservice.org.au/ or call 1300 659 467
- [1800 RESPECT](http://www.1800respect.org.au/) – visit www.1800respect.org.au/ or call 1800 737 732

If you need support from a Redress or Find and Connect service provider, you can reach them via the following links:

- [Redress](http://www.nationalredress.gov.au/) – www.nationalredress.gov.au/
- [Find and Connect](http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/contact/) - www.findandconnect.gov.au/contact/

Acknowledgements

The Department of Social Services acknowledges the significant efforts of all those, including National Memorial Advisory Group members, and state, territory and Commonwealth officials, who have contributed to the development of this information paper and survey to inform the design of the National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse.

Contents

Part One: Introduction.....	45
Opening statement.....	45
Background to the National Memorial	46
The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.....	46
The National Apology to Victims and Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse.....	46
National Apology Reference Group	46
Establishing the National Memorial	48
Your opportunity to contribute to the National Memorial	49
Part Two: Designing the National Memorial	50
Intent.....	50
Site	50
Features.....	51
Functional elements	51
Key attributes	51
Educative element.....	51
Part Three: Australian and International Memorials.....	52
Australian Examples	52
The Loud Fence Movement (2016).....	52
Emergency Services Memorial, Canberra (NCA July 2004).....	53
Reconciliation Place, Canberra (NCA 2002)	54
National Workers Memorial, Canberra (NCA April 2019)	55
International Example	56
Minneapolis Survivors of Sexual Violence Memorial, USA (2020)	56
Part Four: Next Steps	57
Timeframes.....	57
Further information.....	57
Link to the Survey	57
Appendix A: Glossary of Terms.....	58

Part One: Introduction

Opening statement

'Memorials can provide symbolic reparation³ and public recognition to victims and survivors in ways that can contribute to healing. Memorials honour those who have suffered and provide opportunities to remember the past and think about the future. They provide a specific place for families and wider society to reflect on the trauma of survivors and mourn the victims lost.

They may also serve to educate future generations about what occurred in society's history and provide a space for public awareness and remembrance. We heard in private sessions that some survivors felt that remembering was one way to help prevent child sexual abuse and protect children in the future.

To that end, we recommend that the Australian government fund a national memorial in consultation with victims and survivors of child sexual abuse in institutional contexts.'

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, Volume 17, page 65.

In Australian society, every memorial is unique and can serve many functions. They can be places to visit, grieve and remember. Their physical presence keeps past events alive in the collective memory, and gives future generations opportunities to acknowledge, understand, and learn from past wrongs.

As recommended by the *Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse* (Royal Commission), the Australian Government is committed to establishing a National Memorial for Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (National Memorial). In responding to the Royal Commission's recommendations, the Government is committed to remembering the mistakes of the past to prevent child sexual abuse in all settings in the future.

People with lived experience of institutional and other forms of child sexual abuse, their families, and advocates are key stakeholders in the design and implementation of the National Memorial. Other stakeholders including representative organisations, service providers, and memorial design/construction industry experts are also welcome to contribute to shaping the form and function of the National Memorial.

This Information Paper supports the National Online Survey (the survey), which can be accessed via www.engage.dss.gov.au.

³ Symbolic reparation refers to measures that facilitate acknowledgment, remembrance and commemoration of the pain of past abuses, which can assist people with lived experience in the healing process.

Background to the National Memorial

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse

Established in 2012, the Royal Commission inquired into institutional responses to allegations and incidents of child sexual abuse. During its five-year inquiry, the Royal Commission conducted public hearings, held private sessions and delivered a policy and research program. More than 16,000 people contacted the Royal Commission, which heard over 8,000 personal stories in private sessions. The Royal Commission's Final Report, handed down in December 2017, contained 409 recommendations. Recommendation 17.6 called for the establishment of a national memorial.

The Royal Commission recommended that:

Recommendation 17.6

A national memorial should be commissioned by the Australian Government for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse in institutional contexts. Victims and survivors should be consulted on the memorial design and it should be located in Canberra.

The National Apology to Victims and Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse

In delivering the National Apology to Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse on 22 October 2018, the Prime Minister, the Hon Scott Morrison MP, committed to establishing:

'a place of truth and commemoration, to raise awareness and understanding of the impacts of child sexual abuse.'

He emphasised that:

'We will work with survivor groups to ensure your [experiences] are recorded, that your truth is told, that our nation does not turn from our shame and that our nation will never forget the untold horrors you experienced.'

Through this, we will endeavour to bring some healing to our nation and learn from our past horrors.'

The Prime Minister's speech honoured the courage and strength of those with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse, and apologised for the abuse endured by children over many generations. The National Apology was an important step following the Royal Commission to raise community awareness about the lifelong impact of child sexual abuse and to help protect children now and in the future.

National Apology Reference Group

In the lead up to the National Apology, a National Apology Reference Group (Reference Group) was established. The Reference Group conducted 58 consultation sessions across all Australian states and territories, including some regional areas, and received more than 360 online responses. The key focus of this work was to provide advice to the Government to ensure the preparation and delivery of the National Apology reflected survivor's experiences

and wishes for the occasion. The Reference Group advised on a range of recommendations, including the National Memorial.

Although there was no clear consensus reached on the memorial design, key findings from the Reference Group consultations included general support for:

- a national memorial in Canberra and some support for memorials in each state and territory
- an enduring memorial, to reflect the life-long journey of survivors, such as incorporating gardens or some form of moving sculpture
- an educative tool to raise awareness of the issues and impacts of child sexual abuse.

Establishing the National Memorial

The steps to establish the National Memorial will broadly include:

- Consultation, particularly with people with lived experience of institutional and other forms of child sexual abuse, on the intent and key attributes of the National Memorial.
- A national design competition open to relevant professionals to submit proposals that address the intent of the National Memorial.
- Judging of the design submissions and selection of the preferred design by a mixed panel including people with lived experience and other experts.
- Construction of the National Memorial.
- Unveiling of the National Memorial at a formal dedication event in 2022.

The Department of Social Services (the department) has partnered with the National Capital Authority (NCA) and established a National Memorial Advisory Group (Advisory Group) to advise on the establishment of the National Memorial in Canberra.

The NCA is a Commonwealth statutory authority that oversees the design and construction of all national memorials in Canberra.

The Advisory Group, appointed by the Minister for Families and Social Services, Senator the Hon Anne Ruston in October 2020, consists of the following members:

- Caroline Carroll OAM, Chair of The Alliance for Forgotten Australians
- Christine Foster AM, advocate for people impacted by child sexual abuse
- Craig Hughes-Cashmore, Chief Executive Officer of Survivors and Mates Support Network (SAMSN)
- Robert House, President of Care Leavers Australasia Network (CLAN)
- Rob Ryan, Chair of the Forde Foundation
- Richard Weston, Chief Executive Officer of the Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC).

The role of the Advisory Group is to represent people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse, their families and advocates, to:

- develop and agree the purpose and themes (memorial intent) of the National Memorial
- endorse a preferred site for the National Memorial
- provide representation as members of the selection panel for the national design competition
- endorse the final National Memorial design
- oversee key stages of the National Memorial's development to ensure the design concept is consistent with the original intent, and
- advise on the National Memorial dedication ceremony and invitees.

Final key decisions, such as the site, design brief, and design selection of the National Memorial will be approved by the Canberra National Memorials Committee (CNMC) in accordance with the *National Memorials Ordinance 1928*. Membership of the CNMC comprises the leaders of the Government and Opposition in both houses of Parliament, the Territories Minister, and Secretary with responsibility for Territories (or their delegates).

Your opportunity to contribute to the National Memorial

The department is seeking feedback from people with lived experience of institutional and other forms of child sexual abuse, their families and advocates, as well as other stakeholders to inform the design of the National Memorial.

The online survey will be available from **9:00am on Monday 2 November 2020** and will close at **11:59pm AEDT on Monday 30 November 2020**.

To find out more visit www.engage.dss.gov.au or you can contact the department at RCMemorial@dss.gov.au

Definitions for a number of key words used in this paper and the survey are in the glossary on page 16.

Have your say - please participate in the survey

www.engage.dss.gov.au

Part Two: Designing the National Memorial

A broad range of people have been affected by institutional child sexual abuse including Stolen Generations and other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Forgotten Australians, Care Leavers and Former Child Migrants, culturally and linguistically diverse people, people of diverse sex, gender and sexuality, people with disability, and older Australians. The National Memorial is required to hold meaning for all groups and should be sensitive to cultural inclusiveness.

This consultation is intended to canvass the views of people with lived experience, their families and advocates, as well as other stakeholders on a number of core themes that will inform the design, site selection and features of the National Memorial.

Intent

The development of the National Memorial's intent⁴ is critically important to the success of the design competition. It will guide designers in developing their designs for the National Memorial to ensure it is a place that resonates with people with lived experience and the general public, and can educate future generations.

The survey will ask you about the values the National Memorial should reflect and the feelings it should convey.

Site

The National Memorial will be located in Canberra. The site will be selected from available options on National Capital Land, which is managed by the NCA.

A decision on the preferred site for the National Memorial will be informed by the Advisory Group's consideration of available site options and responses to this survey. The preferred site must be approved by the CNMC.

Please note: the department and NCA is aware that religious institutions should not be visible from the National Memorial, and this will be an important consideration when selecting a suitable site.

The survey will ask you about site considerations such as accessibility and privacy.

⁴ National Memorial intent refers to a statement or set of principles that outlines the purpose of the National Memorial and its national significance.

Features

The survey will ask you about the functional elements and key attributes of the National Memorial.

Functional elements

Functional elements are practical and useful features such as paving, ramps, seating, shelter, weather protection, walkways, paths, walls and fences.

These features will influence how the National Memorial is accessed and used by visitors, including whether the memorial could be a place where events can be held.

Key attributes

Key attributes are used to communicate the intent and may evoke particular feelings or provide important symbolism. The Reference Group heard that some people with lived experience suggested the memorial should incorporate an evolving element, for example, some form of kinetic/moving sculpture. It was noted this could reflect the life-long journey of survivors.

Other design elements that could be considered include:

- Plaques and messages
- Interactive elements such as a place for visitors to tie a ribbon, leave a tribute or interact with features of the memorial such as lighting or sounds.
- Natural/landscape elements
- A three-dimensional sculpture or artwork.

Please note: a water feature will be out of scope due to sustainability regarding long-term maintenance and environmental factors.

Educative element

The Reference Group heard from people with lived experience that there should be an educative element⁵ to raise awareness of the issues and impacts of institutional child sexual abuse.

The survey will ask you about what educative elements could be incorporated into the design of the National Memorial or included on an associated website.

⁵ An educative element is a feature that provides people with information about an issue.

Part Three: Australian and International Memorials

The building of memorials is a way of commemorating loss and trauma, to acknowledge the experiences people have had and to raise awareness and educate the public for future generations. Memorials can ensure an issue forms part of our public memory and can provide symbolic reparation.

In this section are some examples of Australian and international memorials of significance. This is not an exhaustive list and intends to provide some information about similar memorials that may be useful when responding to this survey.

Australian Examples

The Loud Fence Movement (2016)

The Loud Fence Movement (the Movement), which began in Ballarat and spread worldwide, encourages individuals to tie brightly coloured ribbons on the fences of religious buildings and institutions to show support for people with lived experience of institutional child sexual abuse. The Movement started from hearing the experiences of people who gave evidence during the Royal Commission.



More information about the Movement is available online.

Emergency Services Memorial, Canberra (NCA July 2004)

Opened in July 2004, the Emergency Services Memorial is a place of celebration, reflection and contemplation. It provides a national focus for organised special events to commemorate emergencies to which emergency services have responded. The memorial is designed to invite still moments of engagement and hold the visitor in contemplation and reflection.



For more information, please visit the NCA website at www.nca.gov.au/attractions-and-memorials.

Reconciliation Place, Canberra (NCA 2002)

Opened in 2002, Reconciliation Place is a symbol of the Government's ongoing commitment to the reconciliation process. Judy Watson's *fire and water* (pictured below) is one of 17 artworks that comprises Reconciliation Place, located in the Parliamentary Zone in Canberra. The artwork represents a place to gather, shelter, listen, and share. The curved vertical poles bend 'towards each other in a gesture of Reconciliation, like two hands cupping the distance between them.'



fire and water, Judy Watson

For more information, please visit the NCA website at www.nca.gov.au/attractions-and-memorials.

National Workers Memorial, Canberra (NCA April 2019)

The National Workers Memorial serves as a reminder of the importance of work health and safety and the need for a determined and continued effort by all to prevent work-related accidents and disease. It is also a place to reflect on the evolving values, ideas and aspirations of the Australian community in relation to work health and safety. The Memorial provides a place for visitors to lay a tribute for a loved one, a location to pause and reflect within earshot of the National Carillon's bells, as well as allowing a space for congregation, interaction and ceremony.



For more information, please visit the Memorial website at www.nationalworkersmemorial.gov.au/.

International Example

Minneapolis Survivors of Sexual Violence Memorial, USA (2020)

This Memorial is designed to honour the courage and strength of survivors, and bring awareness to the prevalence of sexual violence. It lets survivors know that the community believes them, supports them, and stands with them in solidarity.



For more information, please visit the Memorial website at www.survivorsmemorial.org/.

Part Four: Next Steps

Timeframes

Following this online consultation, the department will work with the NCA and the Advisory Group to progress development of the design brief for the National Memorial.

Responses will be accepted by no later than **11:59pm AEDT on Monday 30 November 2020** via DSS engage at www.engage.dss.gov.au.

Further information

To find out more visit www.engage.dss.gov.au or you can contact the department at RCMemorial@dss.gov.au.

Link to the Survey

Have your say - please participate in the survey
www.engage.dss.gov.au

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
CNMC	Canberra National Memorials Committee
department	Department of Social Services
Reference Group	National Apology Reference Group
NCA	National Capital Authority
Advisory Group	National Memorial Advisory Group

Word/term	Definition
Educative element	A feature that provides people with information about an issue.
Institutional child sexual abuse	Child sexual abuse specifically refers to the abuse of a person under the age of 18. This includes adults who were abused as children. Institutional child sexual abuse is a form of child sexual abuse that occurs in the context of an institution such as a school, church, club, orphanage or children's care home.
Memorial	A place established to collectively or individually recognise and remember a unique event, cause, and/or person/s, typically holding cultural significance.
National Memorial intent	A statement or set of principles that outlines the purpose of the National Memorial and its national significance.
Symbolic reparation	Refers to measures that facilitate acknowledgment, remembrance and commemoration of the pain of past abuses, which can assist people with lived experience in the healing process.